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CLAIMS

- 1. A method for measuring the wear of a disk of composite ceramic material of a disk brake comprising the following operations:
- 5 -measuring the temperature (T) of the disk at a predetermined frequency (f),
 - at every temperature measurement, calculating a wear increment (Δi) as a function of the measured temperature (T),
- summing the calculated wear increments (Δi),
 - -comparing the sum of the wear increments with the predetermined limiting wear index (i_{lim}) and
 - -signalling the eventual overstepping of the limiting wear index (i_{lim}) .
- 15 2. A method in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the operation of calculating a wear increment (Δi) comprises the following steps:
 - -comparing the measured temperature (T) with a predetermined reference temperature (T_r) and
- -calculating the wear increment (Δi) by using a first and a second predetermined function of the temperature when the comparison shows that the measured temperature (T), respectively, does and does not exceed the predetermined reference temperature (T_r).

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- 3. A method in accordance with Claim 2, wherein both the first and the second predetermined function are exponential functions of the temperature.
- 4. A method in accordance with Claim 3,
 5 wherein the first and the second predetermined function
 are of the type:

 $\Delta i = \alpha * 1/f * \exp(\beta * T/T_0)$

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Where Δi is the wear increment, T is the measured temperature, T_0 is a predetermined temperature constant, α is a first predetermined constant coefficient, β is a second predetermined constant coefficient, and f is the sampling frequency.

sherein the predetermined frequency (f) is a frequency chosen within the range comprised between 5 and 50 Hz, the predetermined reference temperature (T_r) is a temperature chosen within the range comprised between 350°C and 550°C, the predetermined temperature constant (T_0) is a temperature chosen within the range comprised between 350°C and 550°C and in which the constant coefficient α of the first function is comprised between 0 and 0.1 and the constant coefficient β of the first function is comprised between 1 and 2.1 and 1 comprised between 2 and 3.2 comprised between 3 comprised 3 comprised

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between 0 and 0.01 and the constant coefficient β is comprised between 0 and 15.

- 6. A method in accordance with any one of the preceding claims, wherein the limiting wear index (i_{lim}) is experimentally obtained.
- 7. A system for measuring the wear of a disk of composite ceramic material of a disk brake comprising:
- -a sensor (25) for detecting the temperature of the disk,
- or -means (26) for sampling the temperature detected by the sensor at a predetermined frequency (f),
 - -processing means (28) capable of calculating a wear increment (Δi) for every sampled temperature and summing the calculated wear increments,
- 15 -means (29) for memorizing the sum of the wear increments,
 - -means (28) for comparing the memorized sum with a predetermined limiting wear index (i_{lim}) and
- -signalling means (31) for signalling whether the 20 comparison shows that the 'predetermined limiting wear index (ilim) has been exceeded.
 - 8. A system in accordance with Claim 7, wherein the sensor (25) comprises a thermocouple mounted inside a support (34) made of material that is a good

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conductor of heat fixed to a brake pad (35) of the disk brake.

- 9. A system in accordance with Claim 8, wherein the support (34) of the thermocouple has a terminal appendix of low thermal inertia of which the end just projects beyond the surface of the brake pad (35) that comes into contact with the disk.
- 10. A system in accordance with Claim 9, wherein the thermocouple is housed in a blind hole of the 10 support (34) adjacent to the internal end of the terminal appendix.
 - 11. A system in accordance with any one of Claims 8 to 10, wherein at least one lead of the thermocouple is inserted in a sheath fixed to the supporting plate of the brake pad (35) that forms a projecting element (36) facing the disk of the disk brake, said projecting element (36) being in a position such that the sheath and the lead may be consumed by friction with the disk when the brake pad (35) has become thinned down to a predetermined limiting thickness.

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